

## Scraps and Facts.

—Censure is the most effectual when mixed with praise. So, when a fault is discovered, it is well to look up a virtue to be it company.

—A man who never pays a newspaper to advertise him into business, often has the satisfaction of seeing the Sheriff pay the paper to advertise him out.

—A veteran amateur in wine drinking writes to know if Congress would be induced to claim a thirteenth amendment: "Thou shalt not commit adulteration!"

—A man in Connecticut has cleared his house of rats by catching one and dipping him in red paint. He then let him loose, and the other rats left, disgusted by his appearance.

—It may be a comfort to the sick, but we cannot perceive what sort of satisfaction it can be to the well, that a man average every man has ten days illness in the course of a year.

—The New Orleans Crescent of the 25th ult., learns from a private letter that out of 500 citizens of Lagrange, Texas, as many as twenty-four have died in two days, of yellow fever. The average deaths are eight. On the 9th instant there were no provisions in the town, not even meat to make grog.

—Dr. Hermann Kohn, of Breslau, has examined the eyes of 10,860 school children and found that more than one in six were short-sighted. There are four times as many short-sighted children in the town as in the country, and the evil increases just in proportion to the amount of study exacted from the children.

—A recent Washington dispatch says: "The branch mint at Charlotte, N. C., will soon be put in full operation for assaying purposes only. Mr. Jones, the assayer, is now here. He represents that operations have been recommenced in the mines which were neglected during the war, and that the receipts are the increase, not only from North Carolina, but from the contiguous States."

—General Beauregard visited the city of Richmond, Va., for the first time in his life on the 26th ult., if a rapid passage from one depot to another, just previous to the Bull Run fight, is excepted. He visited the theatre during the evening, but, although every one appeared anxious to see him, his personal acquaintance with the citizens was so limited that no demonstration was made.

—The latest sensation at Barnum's Museum is a live gorilla, captured in the wilds of Africa, five feet and a half high, and costing \$8,000. The gorilla displayed its great muscular power by bending double a huge wrought iron bar an inch and three quarters thick. It has a face and eyes like a human being, and its hand is as delicate as that of a woman. This is the only specimen of the gorilla now on exhibition in this country.

—The Charleston Courier says: "Through private advices we learn that a lady, resident of Camden, in this State, has been the victim of a fraud by her own energy, having no other assistance than that rendered by the domestics of her household. This was accomplished entirely apart from her husband's planting interest. Surely none can be astonished at this announcement, when our memories revert to the noble achievements of the gentler sex in the days of the 'so-called'."

—The Greensboro church, in the Presbytery of Chilochee, Ohio, having suspended a member for joining the masonic order, an appeal was taken to the Presbytery. This body, by a vote of fifteen to ten, sustained the appeal, and restored the party appealing to the communion of the church. There resolution was also adopted, that the Presbytery, in so doing, did not wish to express approbation of the order of masons, or any other secret society.

—The Raleigh Sentinel says that Col. W. F. Henderson, of Davidson County, N. C., who is generally known as "Windy Billy," and is one of the shining lights of the community, has been recently indicted for horse-stealing! The Grand Jury consisted of eleven Radicals, four negroes, and three Conservative citizens. It is said that he will also be indicted for perjury, for having taken the test-oath as Sub-Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "The positive information has been received here, that in Alabama and Virginia, where the lists of registration are being revised, under the Reconstruction Act, a number of rebels who have been pardoned by the President's recent amnesty proclamation, have applied to have their names registered. In Alabama, the Boards of Registration, by order of General Pope, have refused permission, and a number of these men in Montgomery, Alabama, have taken the matter before the courts, intending to test the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Act."

—Advices from New Archangel, the capital of the American possessions recently purchased from Russia, state that business was active, and building lots had advanced several hundred dollars. We are further informed that there is coin in circulation, but that leather money predominates. The Copper River country is said to be rich in gold, copper and coal, but the savages are very hostile and warlike. When it is not foggy it rains at New Archangel, but the reports from there praise the weather very much, and the scanty population of Russian Finns and Germans are represented as very glad to be annexed.

—The New York Herald, says that at an election in Charleston, S. C., the post-office boxes were found to be filled with ballots deposited by the negroes, who had been supplied with them by Radical agents, but knew not how to dispose of them better than by dropping into the postoffice. To such a measure of intelligence it is that the authorities of the South are not inclined to give the people are asked to endorse as one of the most efficient modes of reconstruction, according to the Radical plan. The point is taken off the story of the Herald, when the fact is known that no election had ever been held in Charleston at which negroes were allowed to vote.

—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Age has seen Fort Macon and was not favorably impressed with the "Second Military District" prison. He says: "The next feature that startled me was at Fort Macon, North Carolina. That fort is garrisoned by blacks and is used as place of punishment for convicts. Recently I saw the people who were prisoners, while he made them haul a seine and catch fish for his black comrades and himself. Some of them were white soldiers, convicted by court martial of petty offenses, and some were citizens of the South, who had been convicted by military commissions, without trial by jury, without warrant or law, and in the exercise of pure arbitrary power."

—Official figures show that, in six years, fourteen billions, five hundred millions of dollars have passed through the treasury of the nation. By the census of 1890 it appears that the value of the real and personal property in all the United States and Territories was sixteen billions, one hundred and fifty nine millions, six hundred and eighty thousand and six hundred dollars. Thus, nearly the full amount of the property North, West, and South has been expended since the Radicals came into power. And now, although peace prevails in all parts of the land, the party in power insists upon increasing the debt and taxation of the country as a means of retaining their hold on power, and the people are to be taxed men agree to this?—Philadelphia Age.

—It seems quite clear, from the revelations of the European press, that the French military authorities in Mexico forced upon Maximilian the bloody policy which was afterwards invoked for his own destruction. General Bazaine is proved to have demanded a large number of troops to have engaged upon his officers, to take no prisoners. This greatly aggravates the odium heaped upon the Emperor. On the other hand it is charged, in high Imperial quarters in Paris, that Napoleon was induced to withdraw his army from Mexico, and thus abandon Maximilian to his fate, by promises on the part of our Government which were never fulfilled. It has been said that Mr. Seward, through an accredited official, assured the Emperor that, if he would withdraw his troops, we would become responsible for the safety of Maximilian, and see to it that no disastrous results should follow. It was in reliance upon this promise that the French army was withdrawn—that the promise itself was not fulfilled. We are not in position to know what foundation there is for this serious allegation; but we do know that it is urged in high circles in Paris in extenuation of the French policy.

—The Presbytery of South Carolina, as was expected, met in Spartanburg on last Thursday, and continued its sessions until Saturday evening. It is one of the four Presbyteries of the Presbyterian Church in this State, and includes all the ministers and churches belonging to that denomination of Christians in the Northwestern Districts. There were present, as members of the body, twenty-three ministers and as many ruling elders. The proceedings of the Presbytery brought up no matter of special interest, beyond the usual routine of ecclesiastical business. The reports on the state

of religion in the several churches were generally encouraging, and several revivals were mentioned as having occurred during the past year. The amendments which have been proposed to the constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the South, and which have elicited much discussion, came up for consideration, but all action in regard to them was postponed by this Presbytery. Its proceedings throughout were characterized by perfect harmony. During the week frequent religious services were held in the Presbyterian Church, and able and eloquent discourses delivered by members of the Presbytery. The Rev. Professor Anderson, of Davidson College, was present, and preached a sermon of no ordinary power, on Saturday night.

Caroline Spartan, 3d instant.

## The Yorkville Enquirer.

EDITORS: JAS. E. WILSON.....JAS. F. HART.  
YORKVILLE, S. C.:  
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1867.

Cash.—It must be distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job work, are cash, in advance.

## OUR STORY.

As heretofore promised our readers, we begin this week with the first chapters of Mrs. Ewart's beautiful novelette, entitled "THE WEALTH OF HOME." Mrs. E. is a deservedly popular writer, and her contributions have received an amount of favor not often accorded to aspirants for literary honors. To a pure style she adds beautiful thoughts, lively descriptive powers, and a well-arranged narrative, replete with dramatic interest. But few modern writers have been more successful in drawing in the true colors of nature, scenes from domestic life—its cares, pleasures and beauties.

"The Wealth of Home," is a purely domestic story, often reminding the reader how easy it is, through a little inconsistency to burden the family fireside with cares; or by a little prudence and economy, to render it an angel's palace filled with the sweetest of this life's treasures.

We promise our readers, in this and the succeeding numbers of the ENQUIRER containing it, one of the most interesting stories we have offered them the present year.

## THE ISSUE IN OHIO.

At the last election in Ohio, the Republican party had a clear majority of 40,000 votes, and they have consequently presumed largely upon carrying the State this fall. But the Democracy have made a strong effort, in which they have been not a little aided by the nature of the issues presented to the people. The election took place on Tuesday last, and the question of supremacy between the parties has been decided, though the decision is not yet known. To throw some light on the result, whatever it may prove to be, we publish the following amendment to the Constitution of Ohio, which was one of the issues depending on the election. It is as follows:

"Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township, or ward in which he resides such time as may be provided by law, except such persons as have borne arms in support of any insurrection or rebellion against the Government of the United States, or have fled from their places of residence to avoid being drafted into the military service thereof, or have deserted the military or naval service of said Government in time of war, and have not subsequently been honorably discharged from the same, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections."

One effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to confer the right of suffrage upon some eight thousand negroes. Another, and a more important effect would be to disfranchise some twenty-four thousand white men, who avoided the draft because they were unable to hire substitutes and unwilling to leave their families to fight for the Union. It would also disfranchise some twenty thousand white soldiers, who are acknowledged to have fought faithfully through the war; but who are legally known as "deserters," because they hurried home as soon as the Southern armies had surrendered, without waiting to be mustered out. Negro suffrage and the disfranchisement of 44,000 white men, nearly half of whom were faithful soldiers under the flag of the Union—these are the burdens which the Radicals of Ohio have had to carry during the late canvass. If they have carried the State under these disadvantages, it may truly be said of Ohio that she is "joined to her idols."

## PROBABILITIES OF A EUROPEAN WAR.

Despite the protestations of their peaceful intentions which the rulers of Europe are continually making, a general expectation of war prevails among their peoples. The policy of Bismarck is so diametrically opposed to that of Napoleon, that nothing but a mutual respect for each other's power has hitherto kept the peace between them. Bismarck desires to build up a strong military confederation of the North German States, in which Prussia is to be the ruling power. France, and Austria too, is opposed to this scheme, as interfering a formidable barrier to her aggrandizement. These powers, while professing the kindest feelings towards each other, are making vigorous preparations for war. In this state of affairs, a small spark will suffice to bring on an explosion in the shape of a general war.

The troubles in Italy may prove the occasion for this war. Garibaldi has succeeded in getting up a serious insurrection in the Papal dominions; and though himself in prison, his influence is still potent for mischief. The King of Sardinia has applied to the great powers to be relieved from his treaty stipulations to maintain the civil authority of the Pope in these dominions; an indication that he considers the task rather too much for him. But France and Austria, as the principal Catholic States of Europe, will probably interfere to protect the papal throne. On the other hand, they run the risk of a war with Prussia, which power, if anxious for war, could find no fitter opportunity than when her great antagonist is already involved in another war.

Russia, too, betrays a desire to take advantage of the general commotion, by robbing Turkey.—The Czar has declared that the Sultan must renounce his entire system of government, a demand which, if sustained, is almost certain to kindle a war between these empires. Altogether the indications of war are serious, and however much it may be delayed by the world, the prospect for a continued peace in Europe is becoming very doubtful.

## AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

—The statement of cotton receipts for the present season puts Savannah ahead of all other Southern ports. Mobile comes next, and New Orleans third in the race. In order to move this large supply of cotton Savannah has no less than six lines of steamships four to New York, one to Philadelphia, and one to Baltimore.

—It is stated that Timothy grass is growing in the Mississippi swamps over five feet high. The seed was scattered from forage during the war.

—The Rome (Ga.) Commercial says: "One month since it was thought the cotton crop in this section would not exceed that of last year; but the past month has been fine for cotton, and it is now thought that 10,000 bales will be shipped against 3,400 last year."

—A Georgia paper is advising the establishment of agricultural societies throughout the South, to meet the changed conditions of the system of labor, and urges the scheme as a pressing necessity, for the reason that the attempt to carry on the culture of the ground under the old management, in such entirely different conditions, will make the country poor, and keep it so for years to come. The Sentinel says the first frost of the season made its appearance in Raleigh, on Monday, 29th

ultimo. It was too light, however, so any injury.

—The Wilmington Evening Star says that a gentleman residing in the vicinity of that city, made \$25,000 last year, off his crop of ground peas. A Mr. Nixon, who lives near Rocky Point, will make this year, from 13,000 to 15,000 bushels, and the prices will range from \$2 to \$4 per bushel.

—The drought in Ohio still prevails, to the great injury of the corn and potato crops. Farmers are selling their stock; water is very scarce, and in many cases, the cattle have to be driven a great distance for water. Farmers are not feeding hogs for the winter markets for any extent, and no contracts are being made but those for early delivery.

## THE SLAVE'S WAGES.

Those who clamor for a distribution of land among the negroes, have an apparent argument which we desire to notice. It is this: "That the negroes never received anything for their labor while slaves, and are, therefore, entitled to a share of that property which their masters acquired by means of their toil."

This assertion, though at first sight it appears to have some foundation, is utterly false. No class of laborers in the world have ever been so well paid for their services, as were the negroes of the South under the system of Southern slavery. The slave, as a rule, received plentiful supplies of clothing, tobacco, meat and bread, besides receiving free from time to time vegetables and other luxuries, for which laborers in other countries have to pay. He was allowed to cultivate a patch of his own, the proceeds of which were at his own disposal. He and his children were supported in health, and cared for in sickness, their medical bills being paid by their master. And finally, he was ensured a comfortable home in old age, when no longer able to support himself by the labor of his hands.

Where is the laborer, white or black, who gets wages at all equal to this? It is quite certain that the negro will never again receive such remuneration for his toil. Poor men, the world over, are compelled to content themselves with a certain stated sum of money, or its equivalent, for a day's work. So long as this sum is sufficient to procure the necessities of life for himself and his little ones, he considers himself blessed. But he has little opportunity to accumulate the means for subsistence in old age. And often before age comes, the wolf has to be driven from the door. Diseases may seize the laborer, and then the scanty stream of supplies, which flows only in health, stops entirely. The expense of sickness gnaws fearfully into the hoarded earnings of health; and unless he recovers speedily, he incurs the additional peril of losing his situation; for business will not wait on suffering.

From all these anxieties and privations, the Southern slave was exempt; indeed he does not fully understand them, yet, transferred as he is to the freedom and citizen. He sees clearly enough that there is something wrong; that somehow or other he is getting more and more ragged every day; but he doesn't get it, unless he steals it. But in his ignorance, he charges his declining prosperity to the wrong causes, and imagines himself an injured being—injured by his master, whom he sees still surrounded by a few remnants of his former possessions. Looking with envious eyes upon those, he calls for a division of property, as if the master had not been already sufficiently robbed by his emancipation.

But the free negroes of the North understand this thing much better, and Radical kindness is rapidly opening the eyes of their brethren at the South. The former have learned to their cost that the life of a poor free man is a continual struggle, in which only the strong succeed, while the weak are pushed to the wall.

General Price had no separate command after the election, but he remained at Corinth and other places. He was with General Kirby Smith toward the close of the war, and in September, 1864, under Marmaduke, attempted, for the last time, the retaking of Missouri, but failed, being driven back by the Union army. He was captured at Springfield and other places gave him great fame, and his defeat at Pea Ridge was a piece of news very much increased in its sadness by the popularity of General Price.

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Officers of the United States Circuit Court are arranging the preliminaries for the trial of Jefferson Davis on the 1st of November. ....H. P. Hammett, Esq., now President of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, has been nominated for President of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company. ....The City Council of Charleston has been compelled to resort to the issue of its bills to carry on the municipal government. ....The Mercantile says that a large amount of freight is passing through Charleston, S. C., over the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.

## DEATH OF GEN. STERLING PRICE.

General Sterling Price, of Missouri, died in St. Louis, on Sunday last, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was born in Prince Edward County, in this State, on the 14th of September, 1809. While a student of Hampton Sidney College, and after leaving that institution he entered the Clerk's office of the County Court, where he remained two years a deputy under the venerable Branch J. Worsham, who still fills the office, and is one of the survivors of the body of the Constitution—who were unsurpassed for their intelligence, their dignity and integrity of character, and for their amenity and urbanity of manners. Immediately after leaving the clerk's office, General Price emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Charleston County, where he resided till the breaking out of the war.

He soon became popular, and was elected to many positions of honor and trust. He was made brigadier-general of militia. He was elected to the State Legislature, and presided over the lower House of that body for two sessions. In 1844 he was elected to Congress, where he remained until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he resigned and raised a regiment for the war. He had an independent command, and achieved a succession of victories in New Mexico and California. When President Polk made him a brigadier-general of the United States army. After the Mexican war he was elected governor of Missouri by a large majority.

In the election of Lincoln, a convention was held in Missouri, of which Gen. Price was president. At that body he maintained that secession was a heresy, and that the Government was a contract between the States, to be broken only by revolution.

In May, '61, after the development of the coercive policy of the Government at Washington, Missouri formed her State Guard, with Sterling Price as Major-General.

It would extend this notice too much to go into a history of the events in Missouri with which Gen. Price was connected. He was a man of great energy and fresh in memory. He was most actively engaged in fighting the battles of the Confederacy in the Trans-Mississippi district until the unfortunate fight of Elkhorn, or Pea Ridge, where he sustained a defeat, and his army, after a long and arduous campaign, was dispersed. His achievements at Springfield and other places gave him great fame, and his defeat at Pea Ridge was a piece of news very much increased in its sadness by the popularity of General Price.

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## LOCAL ITEMS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
J. A. McLean—Piedmont Life Insurance Company, of Virginia.  
Bailey's Varieties—Last Night but One.  
W. B. Williams—Revenue Tax-Notice.  
N. B. Branton—To Rent.  
F. W. Clawson, Messenger—Notice in Bankruptcy—Andrew J. Martin.  
T. M. Clawson, Messenger—Notice in Bankruptcy—Thomas G. Clipp.  
H. T. Peake—South Carolina Railroad.  
F. C. Harris, O. Y. D.—Citation—A. F. Hambricht, Applicant—M. A. Hambricht, Defendant.

## THE FALL TRADE.

We have rarely seen larger stocks of dry goods in our stores. The Chester merchants seem to expect a large business.

## DAN CASTELLO'S GREAT SHOW.

Was here on Wednesday last, and attracted a large attendance. The circus was better than any we have had among us since the war.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Commissioner in Equity for Chester District, sold on Monday last, a small house and lot belonging to the estate of Frank Hunsucker, deceased, for \$700. Before the war, the same property was bought for \$1,600. A lot containing a brick-yard, belonging to the same estate, brought \$145. No other property was sold.

## THE COURTS.

We understand that at a meeting of some of the Circuit Judges, in Columbia, on Sunday night, it was determined that Jury lists should be made out according to General Canby's recent order, from tax-payers who had registered. It was further determined that all who had paid the poll-tax of one dollar, were such tax-payers as to entitle them to be jurors, provided they had registered.

It was then determined that these Juries should be drawn on the Monday morning of each Court, and the Jurors summoned for the following Wednesday, when it was hoped that the regular business of the Court would commence; the interval, between Monday and Wednesday, being occupied by the Sum. Pro. Docket. Judge Munro will be on this Circuit, he having exchanged Circuits with Judge Moses.

Under this decision, we may expect negro jurors in every district in the State. In Chester District, we learn that only ten freedmen have paid their taxes, consequently there will be but a small proportion of them on the Jury for this Term. Hereafter they will, in all probability, be in the majority in the Jury box as at the polls.

We cannot think, upon the whole, that our Judges have acted very wisely.

## COLUMBIA CONTRIBUTORIAL.

BY JAS. WOOD DAVIDSON.  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, 7TH OCTOBER, 1867.

Place our names.  
Mr. Chase is represented as saying to Lucy Stone:

"Be free to say from me that I think there will be no end to the good that will come by woman's suffrage on the elected, on elections, on government, and on woman herself."

Everybody knows that in England the great politico-logician, John Stuart Mill, has come out squarely in favor of woman suffrage. The ball is in motion.

## THE CIRCUS.

Dan Castello showed among us last Thursday, with fair success. The Menagerie helped out rather. The riding was not wonderful at all. The leaping was fair.

Among the beasts, there were fine specimens of the Bengal Tiger, the Asiatic Lion, the Arabian Camel, the Tapir, the White Peacock, the Chinese Hog, and the Ant-eater.

The wit of the clowns was old enough to make one yawn—one who has read it all in the newspapers and seen it in their circuses.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

Several new students came in last week, in advance of the opening of the session; and this, we take it, is an earnest of a more numerous patronage. At this time, however, it is impossible to make any estimates of the probable number that will matriculate this scholastic year. Indeed it will be a fortnight or three weeks before one can give figures with official certainty.

Dr. Darby will not be here until the end of October, but meanwhile Dr. Smith, Demonstrator of Anatomy, will conduct Dr. Darby's department. The others are all here and ready—Chairman Barnwell, Professors Rivers, Schellbren, LaBorde, Reynolds, Alexander, John Le Conte, Joseph Le Conte, Talley, Darby, Smith and Haskell